EXHIBIT #3

Group 3 – Google's Responsive Claim Construction Brief
(Civil Case Nos. 6:20-cv-00573-ADA, 6:20-cv-00575-ADA,
6:20-cv-00577-ADA, and 6:20-cv-00585-ADA)

STAN GIBILISCO

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The Illustrated Dictionary of Electronics

Eighth Edition

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36	0.193	0.0076
37	0.173	0.0068
38	0.152	0.0060
39	0.132	0.0052
40	0.122	0.0048

British thermal unit Abbreviation, Btu. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit, in an ambient environment of slightly greater than 39°F.

broadband Also called *wideband*. Possessing a characteristic wide bandwidth or range of operating frequencies. This term can be applied at audio frequencies (AF) or radio frequencies (RF), and is frequently used to describe the performance of oscillators, amplifiers, antennas, and various types of networks. The term can also be applied to describe the nature of electromagnetic emissions or noise. Examples are given in the following several definitions. Compare NARROWBAND.

broadband amplifier An amplifier that has very wide frequency response, such as 10 Hz to 10 MHz. Examples are an instrument amplifier and a video amplifier.

broadband antenna An antenna that operates satisfactorily over a comparatively wide band of frequencies without requiring retuning at individual frequencies. Examples are the log-periodic and discone antennas.

broadband electrical noise Electrical noise that is present over a wide frequency spectrum (e.g., 3 kHz to 30 MHz).

broadband I-F An intermediate-frequency (IF) amplifier or amplifier chain. The wide frequency response is important when an increased bandpass is preferred to high selectivity, as in high-fidelity radio tuners.

broadband interference Interference, other than noise, that is present over a wide band of frequencies. An example is over-the-horizon shortwave radar, recognizable by its characteristic "woodpecker" sound in communications receivers at high frequencies.

broadband Klystron A Klystron oscillator with a broadbanded tuned circuit.

broadband tuning Receiver tuning characterized by a selectivity curve having a pronounced flat top or broad nose that passes a wide band of frequencies. Also called *broadband response*.

broadcast **1.** A radio-frequency transmission of an intelligence-bearing signal that is directed to numerous unspecified receiving stations. **2.** The transmission or dissemination of signals to a large, unspecified number of receiving stations.

broadcast band Any band of frequencies allocated for broadcasting (see BROADCAST SERVICE, **1**), but particularly the U.S. standard amplitude-modulation (AM) and frequency-modulation (FM) radio broadcast bands at 535 to 1605 kHz (AM) and 88 to 108 MHz (FM).

broadcasting The dissemination of signals for reception by the general public, not for communications purposes.

broadcast interference Abbreviation, BCI. Interference to normal reception by broadcast receivers, usually arising from signals emitted by other stations.

broadcast receiver A receiver intended primarily to pick up standard broadcast stations. Also see BROADCAST BAND.

broadcast service **1.** Any radio transmitting service (including television) that exists for the purpose of sending out electromagnetic signals for general reception, rather than addressing them to specific receiving stations. **2.** The service provided by a station operating in the broadcast band.

broadcast station Any station in the broadcast service, but especially one assigned to operate in the standard U.S. broadcast bands. Also called *broadcasting station*.

broadcast transmitter A radio transmitter designed specifically for, and operated in, the broadcast service.

broad response Slow deflection of an indicator, such as a meter, over a relatively wide range of values of the input quantity.

broadband amplifier